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trary to the policy of the statute. For *quaere*—could the plaintiff in the instant case recover back at law the money he is ordered to pay by the equity court as a condition to equitable relief?

WILLS—ADOPTED CHILDREN—REVOCATION.—The testator adopted two minor children seventeen years after making a will giving his entire estate to his widow. In the distribution proceedings the adopted children claimed the right to participate in the estate. *Held*, the children have no right in the estate. *In re Boyd's Estate* (Pa. 1921) 113 Atl. 691.

At common law a will is revoked by marriage and the subsequent birth of a child. *Baldwin v. Spriggs* (1886) 65 Md. 373, 5 Atl. 295. This has been extended by statute in most jurisdictions so that the birth of a child alone is sufficient to revoke the will to the extent that the child inherits as if there were no will. Pa. Stat. (1920) § 8333; *Gillespie v. Truka* (1919) 104 Neb. 115, 175 N. W. 883; but *cf. Irving et al. v. Irving* (Ga. 1921) 108 S. E. 540 (illegitimate child). At common law adoption was unknown and statutes permitting it, being in derogation thereof, are generally strictly construed. *Cf. Matter of Cozza* (1912) 163 Cal. 514, 126 Pac. 161; *Matter of Ziegler* (N. Y. 1913) 82 Misc. 346, 143 N. Y. Supp. 562, *aff'd* (1914) 161 App. Div. 589, 146 N. Y. Supp. 881; *contra, Boaz v. Swinney* (1908) 79 Kan. 332, 99 Pac. 621. In Pennsylvania, by the Intestate Act an adopted child is expressly declared a member of the adopting family for purposes of inheritance and devolution. Pa. Stat. (1920) § 8384. Mutual inheritance between parents and adopted children is also provided for "as fully as if the person adopted had been born a lawful child." Pa. Stat. (1920) § 8383. Disregarding the patent intention of the legislature to insure all rights of lawfully born children to those adopted, the court in the instant case follows the rule of strict construction it adopted in construing the previous revocation statute. *Goldstein v. Hammell* (1912) 236 Pa. St. 305, 84 Atl. 772. Under almost identical statutes the opposite and better considered result, from a standpoint of interpretation and public policy, was recently reached in Kansas. *Dreyer v. Schrick* (1919) 105 Kan. 495, 185 Pac. 30. Since the Pennsylvania statute makes the adopted child as much a member of the family for purposes of inheritance as a lawfully born child, even by strict interpretation it would seem that the adoption after the will should have the same revoking effect as the birth of a child.